

Overview

- Independent assessment of the funds between **2015 to 2018**
- Identified how funds have performed against their **main objectives and principles**
- Main purpose: improve **accountability and learning**
- Identified the **operational impact, results and outcomes** of CBPFs in supporting a timely, coordinated and principled humanitarian response for affected people
- Assessed the **governance and management** of CBPFs
- Took into account **gender** and other **cross-cutting issues**, complementarity between CBPFs and other funding tools, and reforms such as the Grand Bargain
- Five case studies: Afghanistan, Iraq, oPt, Somalia and South Sudan

oPt HF Case Study based on...



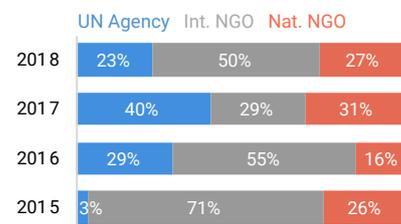
Donor contributions to the oPt HF



oPt HF beneficiaries¹ (in millions)



Funds allocated by partner type



Achievements



The involvement of volunteer gender and disability focal points in fund processes strengthened the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues.



Beneficiaries were satisfied with levels of consultation and communication, largely due to NGO partnerships with community-based organizations.



Stakeholders praised the national fund management team's ability to cope with a sudden funding increase, its approachability and willingness to support national partners.

Opportunities for Improvement



Ensuring clear and coordinated resource mobilization actions to avoid critical shortfalls, particularly for standard allocations.



The overall decline in humanitarian funding to oPt meant that the fund had to play a bigger role in filling gaps and responding to sudden emergencies.



The widespread infringement of rights and restrictions on the movement of people and goods make the adherence to humanitarian principles vital but also difficult.

Recommendations



Strengthen the resource mobilization strategy to include a better understanding of donor decision-making processes and a clearer role for the fund manager.



Work with cluster coordinators to provide consistent feedback to partners on projects that have not been selected for funding.



Ensure general funding for cluster focal points for cross-cutting issues who could then help the fund and its partners to mainstream these issues better.



Stakeholders should make a concerted effort to work together to address the barriers to the delivery of principled humanitarian assistance, including the reduction in humanitarian funding.

[1] The number of people targeted and reached 2017 is a sum of beneficiaries by project and does not take account of duplication. The CBPFs changed their reporting approach in the 2018 annual reports so the number of people reached is the number reported by projects completed in 2018, regardless of whether they started in 2017 or 2018.